

V. 15 Jan 86

## NORTH AFRICA

Q 1

### ALGERIA

#### Diplomat Killed in Fighting in Aden

NC142026 Paris AFP in English 2010 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Algiers, Jan 14 (AFP) — An Algerian diplomat, killed in Aden during fighting between partisans and opponents of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, was identified by official sources here today as embassy Attache Lassal Hocine.

Mr Hocine was killed when fire between the warring factions hit his home, the sources said. They said the Algerian Embassy was located in the combat zone but that no other members of the diplomatic staff had been hurt.

There was no other reaction to the fighting in South Yemen, which broke out yesterday.

#### Prime Minister Meets Soviet Forestry Chief

LD132359 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
2200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Prime Minister Abdelhamid Brahimi today received Zverev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Forestry, who is leading a delegation on an official visit to Algeria.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and the prospects for their development, especially in the sphere of forestry.

#### Agriculture Minister Receives Lebanese Counterpart

LD140053 Algiers Domestic Service in French  
2200 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Mr Kasdi Merbah, minister of agriculture and fishing, received Mr 'Adil 'Usayran', the Lebanese minister of national defense and agriculture.

During the meeting, relations between the two countries were discussed, especially in the field of agriculture, as well as the different possibilities for developing cooperation in this area.

### LIBYA

#### Al-Qadhafi Speaks on Mobilization

LD141919 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic  
1830 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Statement by Libyan leader Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi at the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah in Tripoli — live]

[Text] Good evening. First, we greet the Basic People's Congress of Shari' al-Zawiyah. I will take the opportunity of my presence at this congress to address all the congresses through it. I will be making certain remarks.

From my following of the work of the congress meeting these days, alongside the cries of defiance and unparalleled preparation

for confrontation and death. [sentence as heard] But we should not deceive ourselves [words indistinct].

It is easy for us to send cables from the halls of congresses and chant slogans of death to America and all enemies. But our slogans must be turned into actions. So far, all the congresses have uttered cries of defiance. I am speaking here of the Libyan people's congresses and not the national congresses, to which God willing, I will speak tomorrow.

The military battle that was about to take place a few days ago has now been abandoned to a great extent, but we must expect its likelihood at any time. As far as the masses are concerned, the battle, if it takes place, would most likely be in the sea tens or hundreds of miles away from the land. The masses might not be [words indistinct].

But this does not refute the importance and the necessity of the comprehensive popular mobilization on land, because the battle might move from the sea to land. If, for instance, U.S. troops landed on Libyan soil, then the Libyan soil must burn under their feet. [words indistinct] the role of the masses in resistance on land against the enemy.

As for the battle that was about to take place at the beginning of January, and which might take place at any moment, I say that most probably it will be at sea. It is a battle for the Air Force and the Navy more than it is a land battle or a battle for any other forces. Another thing is the possibility of the participation of the air defense forces in such a battle. Those who should be prepared for fighting are the Air Force, the Navy and the air defense forces.

The strategic defense forces of the armed people, who belong to these sectors of the Armed Forces, are the ones who should be prepared for fighting using these military means: the Air Force, Navy, and air defenses.

I want a turning point to occur in the confrontation; a move toward action. First, all trained Libyans who are mobilized in the Air Force, the naval forces, and air defense forces are required to be ready to carry out what is asked of them -- even now before the battle takes place.

Suppose that there exist teams operating these military means and that these teams become exhausted, tired from their state of readiness in the past few days. They must be relieved by other means of conscripts; each group of teams should be relieved by other teams. Each group will go on duty for hours, or days or weeks, according to the timetable worked out for them.

But there should not be anyone mobilized in the Air Force or the naval forces or the air defenses who chants with us in the congresses, or who takes part in the writing of a telegram to brother so and so. Then, if we should ask him to operate a missile or a radar or a naval unit, or work in an air base we would find that he would try to avoid this, believing that he had discharged his duties just by chanting in the basic people's congresses. No, this would in fact be treason; we would be betraying ourselves and our future. [words indistinct]

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 2

NORTH AFRICA

[First, all these teams must be ready. Naturally, I am not issuing orders, because orders will be issued by the quarters in charge of direct control of the mobilized force; but I give warnings, remarks and general directives. I mean that in this move toward action, all the conscripts belonging to the Air Force, the naval forces and the air defenses must be ready. We must willingly accept a state of readiness. This is the real challenge, which is stronger than submarines, warships, gunboats, destroyers [words indistinct]. Then, a fresh group will come to relieve us.]

This way [word indistinct] the airforce and air defenses. After that [words indistinct] the national military service [word indistinct] the requirements of the challenge, we should be sure that they would return immediately to their places of work and the units to which they are [word indistinct] soldier and the enemy is coming [words indistinct] why do you make him [word indistinct] even desertion, and remain afraid at his mother's place or at his grandfather's, [words indistinct] confronting America or the Israelis, because the largest force on earth is against the freedom of the peoples.

Imperialism and Zionism are both united against the Libyan people. [word indistinct] All the peoples of the world stood by the Libyan people, because the Libyan people are a small people who are the victims of the largest Zionist imperialist force on earth, an internationally known force of aggression united in a dirty role against a small people, against the Libyan people.

[Words indistinct] the Libyans who belong to certain units, and perhaps they are absent from these units or deserted. This is [words indistinct]. It might be appropriate to present a list and statistics. But, they said to me [words indistinct] the house of his mother, or the house of his aunt or the house of [words indistinct]. [Passage indistinct]

The battle, naturally, requires land mobilization on which the land and Air Force and the air defense forces that might take part in the battle. Thus, it is our duty to prepare to create this solid ground [words indistinct].

There is yet another battle that was declared, which is now rife. It is an economic battle. The military chapter has been retreated from to some extent. But the chapter has now opened on the economic battle [words indistinct].

When the U.S. President adopted these presidential decisions a few days ago, he actually declared a state of national emergency throughout the United States. The state of national emergency is usually declared when U.S. national security is exposed to danger or when its foreign policy is exposed to danger.

Imagine: U.S. national security and its foreign policy are exposed to danger, i.e. threatened by the Libyan danger, and so a state of national emergency was declared in the United States. On the basis of this, the U.S. President assumes the power to issue these decisions which he calls presidential decisions; i.e., decisions that do not have to be submitted to the U.S. Congress. Consequently, these decisions are decisions made by him by virtue of his authority as President under the state of national emergency.

The U.S. President proclaimed a state of national emergency and said that U.S. policy throughout the world has been threatened by the Libyan danger and that U.S. national security has been threatened by the Libyan danger.

He means by this that U.S. citizens are threatened everywhere because of Palestinian actions that are supported by Libya — according to his explanation — and that America's fleets and bases are threatened in the Mediterranean and Europe; and that America is facing confrontation in the Gulf of Sidra and he wants to consider the Gulf of Sidra open; but since he faces opposition in the Gulf of Sidra, then there is confrontation.

[word indistinct] When a U.S. citizen is killed anywhere by Libyan weapons; even if these weapons are in the hands of a Palestinian or anyone else, Libya is considered to have committed an aggression against the United States by its own Armed Forces. Just look at the explanation he has given.

We are now fighting a battle, but it is not a military battle these days. It is an economic battle. Thus, the Libyan people are now fighting an economic battle. The Libyan people must wage this battle with the same weapon, i.e., the economic weapon.

The point is that America has not just launched warnings, articles, chants. Obviously, they always sarcastically mention this about us in their press, reports and statements. But America has taken practical economic steps. We should not say: Down with these decision! Down with Reagan! Reagan is this or that! To hell with America!

No, we must take material steps; each individual, each congress, each municipality throughout the Jamahiriyyah must take economic steps in order to respond to the same weapon with which the U.S. enemy is fighting us. Imagine! We are now asking the Arabs to take countermeasures; economic countermeasures to the U.S. measures.

We are asking all the world to support us in this. And even Western Europe has said that it cannot enter into an economic battle alongside Reagan since there are common interests between it and Libya! What about the Libyan citizen then, and the Libyan Basic People's Congress, the Libyan village, every Libyan municipality! What will their position be, now that we are even asking the Arabs and the world to take economic measures against America. We must be at the forefront; we must pay the price first and foremost, and wage the battle in the forefront.

How can I express this? There are general situations where we take to production in a collective manner. We have already discussed this: There must be mass action, organized collective work, shift work. This must be implemented, precisely implemented. But there are other things — details are not everything, but we (?stress them) so as not to fall into generalities.

One can speak of comprehensive mobilization, volunteer work, collective work, organized collective work, shift work; and after entering the economic battle and facing the economic battle, somebody might say: What do these things mean?

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 3

NORTH AFRICA

Well, concerning the security and military aspects, I have said that those absent may join. Legal proceedings against them may be dropped if they join, providing they have patriotism and come at the time of need.

As soon as the statistics show how many are lost [word indistinct] how many have joined after that. So that we can consider those who joined as patriots, and those who were absent as cowards and hirelings of colonialism.

The notes in this concern are just reflections and are not everything. [words indistinct] a price for water and electricity and telephones. [word indistinct] is treason. How can you say "raspberry to America" while America imposes economic sanctions on you? Even the word sanctions is a strong word. Sanctions! Can America sanction us? Are we slaves so that America punishes us? Also do not forget that the [word indistinct] is yours and your budget and treasury from which you buy bullets and build a school, hospital, road, and buy weapons.

The glory of Libya should not be paid as a price for electricity or a price for light. [Word indistinct] what is in the past, but now, since we are in a battle, everyone should test his patriotism, he and his family. They should look at each other with confidence — and not have to avoid looking each other in the eye because they feel that they are void of patriotism and are very ashamed of themselves, such as: How can we talk and say such things, then here is the electricity meter is out of order, and we owe a telephone bill which we have not paid, and we have not paid the water bill to the municipality. I ask Libyans to test their patriotism. All these debts that they owe they should pay.

All the landowners for whom society has reclaimed land should pay the installments they owe. [passage indistinct] do not do anything from your salary or your from your income from the farm. Settle simple things. There are large incomes from the farms, which have already reclaimed and handed to the people, especially in al-Jabal al-Akhdar and other projects.

The Libyan people as a whole allocated a budget and gave you a farm. Therefore, you have to pay for it gradually within 15 or 20 years. You start to pay gradually. [word indistinct] in 1986, one, two, three, or four installments would have been paid, according to his patriotism and his ability as well, so that we find in the treasury some millions which were not there and which we did not expect. We find these millions because the economic battle [word indistinct] will find us [words indistinct].

The economic battle has its weapons. How do you enter the economic battle against the United States? You enter it by paying your telephone bills, your electricity bills, your water bills, your fees to the farm, the taxes you owe to the cooperative. If you have a private workshop, you pay the duty pertaining to it.

This is the weapon. The United States has issued economic decisions. How would you fight her. Do you fight here by the gun or by chants? They have deprived you of this glory by saying: We will not fight with the gun. What, then, is the weapon you enter the economic battle with?

We tell you the weapon that can destroy America is [words

indistinct] you give to the municipality. We must think rationally. [words indistinct] You are rational people so that the world would respect us and side with us and so that the Arab nation may support us and adopt economic measures against America.

But when they see that even the Libyans themselves have not taken economic measures against America and have not even settled the accounts owed them .... Even without war and without confrontation, you must settle your accounts out of patriotism, civilization, and progress. You have a house, you live in a town, and you are provided with services and utilities. So you must pay for them. This is more so in the case of confrontation. It is not a confrontation among equals. It is a confrontation with a superpower, as they call it.

You should deposit your salary in the bank instead of putting it in your pocket. There is a thousand million in the pockets of the Libyans. This money should be returned to the bank. If we deposit 500 million, 700 million, 800 million, or 900 million — we must return them to the bank. Anything you have, you must place in the bank. Place your salary in the bank. Then take out of it what you need.

These banks are yours. This is your Jamahiriyyah. This is your [word indistinct]. If the banks are [words indistinct], the banks are the last thing that give comfort. We must rid ourselves of the old mentality: This country is ours or this bank is ours [words indistinct]. Place your money in the bank. Form guards from the armed people to guard the banks and set up shifts even inside the bank. Thus, the safes in which we place our money will not be touched by anyone or be stolen.

[Passage indistinct] To place our salaries in our pockets and then thumb our noses at Americas is not correct. Why should a thousand million be placed in the pockets of the people? Return some millions to the bank, so we may remain strong before the world [words indistinct]. How did their reserves increase? How did the funds in their banks increase? How did their treasury grow? They took it from their pockets and placed it in the treasury.

We have taken money from our pockets and put it in our treasury. He who has patriotism enters the combat, and the rest are like the stray dogs who are collaborating with U.S. intelligence, on behalf of Muslim Brotherhood, on behalf of the Ba'athists, lawyers, entrepreneurs, democrats; all these names. An American intelligence officer is now assigned to them. He has taken charge of the Libyan Muslim brothers of whom you have heard and whom you know; he has taken the Libyan Ba'athists, Libyan monarchists, runaway entrepreneurs and middlemen, and dropout students. They collaborate with U.S. intelligence against their own country! [words indistinct], hence we call them stray dogs. If we find them abroad we kill them; if they come here, we throw them in the streets; we treat them as dogs. If one wants to be a dog; they are dogs, God preserve you. They are stray dogs; this is the correct name that suits them. They feed on the bones of American and Israeli leftovers.

I am saying that he who betrays himself and becomes a traitor must go. (?A handful) would have betrayed. But he who is in the battle, who sees it as his own battle, a challenge, and wants to

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 4

NORTH AFRICA

affirm his own existence, must take to this sound direction. [words indistinct].

We have 500 girl students directed to attend the military colleges, but they have failed to join in. At this moment, while I am speaking, they are at their homes. Perhaps their parents are members of popular organizations, who say: I Challenge! and: To Hell With America! We say to them: no need for challenge! Just allow your daughter to join the military college, since she has been directed to study there! She has not been the only one directed to go there! She has been directed to go there together with 500 other girls. And next year another 500 should be directed to go to military college.

At these congresses there must be a decision on equality between men and women regarding orientation toward military colleges and military service. This is the clause that should figure on the agenda of the people's congresses at this stage. We have congresses that have decided that girls should not be directed to attend military colleges, or to military secondary schools from preparatory schools just like boys! This is a great deficiency, a mistake.

This does not mean that there is austerity, or belt-tightening, as you may hear. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity. If austerity comes, then we would say so, effectively.

(?These are directives); I assume my responsibility. Who says that when a girl enters the military colleges she will be worse off! On the contrary. She or he who enters the military college and he or she who enters the military secondary school are the ones who will be trained and taught a trade, and will be respectable and important and able to fight and able to work and will obtain military honors, as they say. They are different from those who remain sitting on their cushions and escape from confrontation, similar to the [word indistinct] who walk in the streets. [words indistinct] there was patriotism in the Libyan people in the confrontation.

Tomorrow I will bring back the 500 and let them join the colleges, and the following year another 500 will join, and the following year 1000, and the following year 2000. After a few years we will find that we have gone beyond these formalities, which we will laugh at in the future. There are no more [word indistinct].

The state of the masses means the state of the masses. The masses are masses. It is irrelevant if you are male or female. We are not interested in this. We are interested in the masses. The masses are masses. For instance we present a popular citizen. To be male or female — this is a characteristic with which we have nothing to do. How can we inspect and say to her: You cannot go there, and to him: You are a male who cannot enter [words indistinct]. This is all reaction and backwardness and has nothing to do with the revolution and confrontation. This will weaken the confrontation with America.

It should be decided in these congresses that the women should given directions similar to men. There is austerity and tightening of belts, some people are shouting. This is not true. We are not in a state of austerity, because if there really were a state of austerity we would say that we have to tighten the belts, but

neither America nor the economic crisis nor all the bad things that have hit the world and affected it and brought a number of countries to their knees — We, God be praised, were not affected, and we have not reached any of those difficult stages.

There is no need for tightening the belts and for restricting ourselves to the necessities. On the contrary — we are in a situation in which we use luxuries — we are not forced to one kind of luxury. There is no hardship that would make us call for austerity. There is no austerity [words indistinct]. On the contrary, perhaps, there are increases in salaries and there are loans for the citizens so that they can become independent. We will discuss that in later papers. There is a chance that the banks will give loans to the people if they are really ready for hard work.

It is not necessary to tighten your belt; do not tighten your belt. Ease your belt, but roll up your sleeves and you will get it. They can give you a loan; they might even increase your salary, because this salary is used for your family. Since you dispensed with much of the foreign workforce, part of it will provide the Libyans with increases and raises and loans.

The last word on this page: We can try the [word indistinct] of the armed people. We can start applying it, as we have talked about it last time. We can start with 50,000 Libyans now to hold the weapons, and those who were holding the weapons before go to work. After a month or two, another 50,000 Libyans would come and hold the weapons and the first 50,000 go back to work. We can develop it — 100,000 hold the weapons for a month or month and a half or 2 months, and the rest go to work, after 2 months another 100,000 replace them. Every time you widen the training, the number increases: 100,000 and 150,000, 200,000, quarter of a million and half a million until we reach a million. Let us start, if the Libyans are really serious, without cheers and slogans. The issue is really a national issue and an issue of confrontation, if you are taking it seriously.

Let us then begin with real material actions. I admire some initiatives — I heard from the various municipalities and the People's Committees and the basic people's congresses that they had filled the blood banks, opened crash nursing training courses, volunteered for nursing work, and they carried out measures. These are practical steps that deserve gratitude. This positive guidance, of course [words indistinct]

The battle at sea, this does not mean that they will be shelling the whole. The ship, which is in the high sea, can shell a city like Tripoli and will not shell any other place. The aircraft which take off from their bases in America, Europe and aircraft carriers raid [words indistinct], but you as an infantry soldier or the masses in general do not fight a ship that is 200 km away, shelling us with its missiles.

But the destruction [words indistinct] or the bombs, or the dead, or the wounded, or the fires will be [words indistinct] on Libyan soil. [words indistinct] they are at sea but shelling Libyan soil.

One who hears the words sea battle understands that the action will take place at sea. It means sea and land, From the sea they shell camps, factories, communications, cities, bases. People die, fires break out. Here the preparation, I admire this preparation

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 5

NORTH AFRICA

of which I was told, the filling of the blood banks from now, the opening of nursing courses, the preparation of the civil defense and the combat of fires, etc. I say from now the [words indistinct]. The challenge, since there is an economic battle, is that we should strengthen our economy in the same way as weapons are mobilized in the event of a military battle. Even when the battle is a military one, it needs an economic base [words indistinct]. The economy is important. If we fight with arms, we have a strong economy to finance the battle.

If we are in an economic battle, then we must strengthen the economy. In both cases, the economy is everything. It is the foundation. We must realize that the economy has two aspects: there is self-sufficiency in what we ourselves need, where one secures one's food, drink, and clothing without any pressure on society, on the state, and on its treasury. And there is the economy of the state of the masses, the general budget secured by we individuals by our sweat in order to buy weapons and things of general interest. If there is no need, then that is it; we will have succeeded; this would be victory; this is what is required.

If you and your family have reached self-sufficiency, without coming and knocking on doors saying: Buy me [word indistinct] from Germany, buy me chicken from Germany [words indistinct] for 18 months, [word indistinct] egg or [word indistinct], or saying: Bring me sheep from Bulgaria; bring me cloves from Madagascar; bring me flour from Australia; bring me tea from Sri Lanka; bring me bananas from Nicaragua; bring me... If you keep knocking on the door, saying bring me this, bring me that, then what battle would you be entering? How [word indistinct] the battle? This is what is required; [words indistinct] saying bring me this, bring me that; and when they do not bring you what you want, then you go to America, you surrender and say: Here I am, I surrender.

If every year you achieve self-sufficiency — and this is a time of self-sufficiency for every family — then that is it; we would not go shopping anymore in the market. None of us family men would have to go shopping in the market to buy mint, parsley, eggs, meat, milk, fruit or vegetables. Every family should achieve self-sufficiency in this. On the other hand, we will thus make available for our society means of buying arms, constructing hospitals, schools, power stations, roads, etc.

I mean that if there is really general mobilization now — and I am now addressing myself to all the basic people's congresses — I have asked for statistics, [word indistinct] and assessments. When I saw the enthusiasm... I hope that I have not been deceived by the enthusiasm of the congresses with the sight of the seriousness of the Libyans; and I hope that when it comes to action, this will not turn out to be mere talk, as the Egyptians say.

In fact, when I saw the enthusiasm, I said that this people is ready to make miracles at this moment, and that I must contribute by presenting something to it, a plan.

[Passage indistinct] directives; that I must somehow explain to it the road it should follow, as long as feelings are so high with enthusiasm and challenge. I told them that olive oil, for instance, is a weapon. If we keep paying so many millions to buy olive oil, how are we going to be independent and save these millions?

If every Libyan during this season, or not necessarily during this season; [changes thought] imagine if during two or three seasons every Libyan, (especially) the workers who number half a million, not including those under arms, students, civil servants and other producers — if every Libyan plants an olive tree, whether this year or in 2 years time. This would make Libya self-sufficient in olive oil. We would thus have to plant some 10 million olive trees.

If we buy these plants from abroad, they would cost us the same thing: 10 million dinars. In other words, we save 10 million dinars to buy olive tree plants, but if each of us plants sixteen plants, then the miracle would be made. This would really be a go-to-hell for America. Planting an olive tree in the ground would be like inserting a spike in the eye of America.

Every municipality would have to define the areas where olive trees are to be planted. But even if one plants olive trees in one's farmyard, it would be enough to plant 16 olive trees in one farmyard. If half a million of us plants sixteen plants we would have ten million trees [figures as heard], and we would be self-sufficient in olive oil after a few years — we would have laid the foundations.

If each of the half a million Libyan workers plants three date trees, then we would add 1 and 1/2 million new date trees. If we buy such date tree plants we would need 27 or 30 million dinars. Thus we would have to save an equivalent amount from the consumer goods budget: taxes, savings, in other words, putting our money in banks. The banks would then function and your money would remain there for you. If we pay the taxes, this will help the farms, the cooperatives, and the private personal and productive workshops.

We will plant 1.5 million new palm trees. This is a great fortune. We could export it or keep it. If every Libyan planted only 2 out of 500,000 citrus trees, then we would have planted 1 million new citrus trees. I found out that they do not want citrus trees and they have even stopped planting them. Citrus fruits are oranges and lemons and it was discovered that these fruits are wanted in Europe.

Only the Mediterranean countries grow oranges and olives. The rest of the world has no oranges. Therefore, this is a commodity which we should grow. A million trees. We can export oranges just as we export petroleum. If the export of petroleum is insufficient, then we can compensate by exporting oranges, dates, and olives.

Here is the petroleum; they blockade it and store it. So we will create another petroleum — (? not) real petroleum. The world needs petroleum. If the world needs oranges in addition to petroleum, we should grow oranges; if they need watermelons, we should grow water melons. [Words indistinct] we export to the world [words indistinct] that material which we do not have. Therefore, anyone who plants tea, which we do not have, can force us to buy it. He becomes a producer of tea and can bring it to us and present it to us for a certain price and we buy it from him. By this he imposes his will. If Europe wants oranges, we can plant oranges and they will be forced to buy them; we will impose our will. The (? Israelis) export oranges. They occupied Palestine

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 6

NORTH AFRICA

and are planting citrus and exporting them to Europe. For about 2.5 million dinars we could buy 1 million new citrus trees. If we save 2.5 million dinars and every Libyan plants only 2 trees, if he plants 4 trees we would have 2 million trees. This is more than we need, double the need. If you plant 8 new trees this will mean 4 million citrus trees, that is, 3 times the requirements. This is as far as the trees are concerned.

I think it is clear now that if every Libyan in this battle...[Al-Qadhdhafi hesitates] This battle means that you plant 16 olive trees, 3 palm trees and 2 citrus trees. It is enough that every Libyan will plant these, then you will see how many trees and what we have done on the Libyan soil.

If we save 30 million dinars, if we save them by saying we do not want such and such thing but we want something else, what is this something else? Let us suppose we want to be self-sufficient in milk. In order for the Libyans to become self-sufficient in milk and not to import it, they would need to buy 46,000 cows. I told the director of estimations a few days ago to ask the people who have these calculations, to ask them about this and that. They said the Libyan people need so much milk every year. I said to them: all right, we cannot buy 46,000 cows, and there is difficulty in breeding them, and the fodder and so on. But [words indistinct] one-third of the milk we consume comes from cows. This means one-third of the total figure. One-third is from camels and one-third from sheep. This means we have sheep, camels, and cows whose milk will suffice for Libyan consumption every year. This requires the saving of 30 million dinars — 30 million dinars in order to supply the Jamahiriyyah's requirements for milk every year; possibly less than that, possibly 25 million because of the price of a camel. I do not know how much a camel costs; they said about 400 dinars, which is wrong. Camels have no costs, they could be sold even for 50 dinars and every family could buy a camel for 50 dinars and become self-sufficient and stop buying milk from the market.

Eggs: To be self-sufficient in eggs I need 4 million dinars. We could bring in hens sufficient for our yearly consumption — this is 4 million a year.

If we save 15 million dinars on meat only we would save our needs for 1 year. This is what we consume: 15 million dinars would be saved. But the way we are spending this money in itself needs calculation.

Another remark about olive oil. There are about 7.5 million olive trees in Libya, producing approximately 45,000 metric tons of olive oil. Local consumption of olives has reached 72,000 metric tons. This means that if we have 7.5 million trees producing in theory 45,000 metric ton, while we consume 72,000 metric ton, we are almost covering our consumption. But the fact is that every year we obtain just 3 metric ton of olive oil. How is it that we get 3 metric ton from 7.5 million trees? The 7.5 million olive trees are meant to produce 45,000 metric ton! How is it that we get only 3 metric ton of olive oil?

Well, this is the revolution, if you want a revolution, if you want confrontation. Go to these 7.5 million olive trees, and act so that each tree yields the crop it is supposed to produce. You must get 45,000 metric ton of olive oil from the olive trees you have. This

would be a revolution. There is no problem in it. It has nothing to do with writing a telegram to the brother colonel full of grandiloquent expressions from this or that congress; it has nothing to do with chanting slogans. Slogans have no relation to patriotism, fatigue or sacrifice; planting trees involves some fatigue, but it is the correct thing to do.

In other words, every year we import 72,000 metric ton of olive oil, and we are supposed to import just about 30,000 metric tons, not 70 [as heard]. But if we plant the trees I have talked about we would be able to do without imports.

If the average family in the Jamahiriyyah has five persons — I say average because some families have three persons and others have twelve — but the reasonable figure is always the average one. Adding two extremes, a family of seven and a family of three, the total is ten, and dividing by two equals five. But what matters is that every Libyan family takes part in this economic battle for their own interests. They would not lose, they would win.

Every family of 5 Libyans needs 350 liters of milk a year. Every family of 5 or every 5 Libyans consume 350 liters of milk a year which is imported from abroad. If every family decided to secure their 350 liters of milk by raising animals to provide this amount of milk, we would be independent and we would triumph in the battle because we would stop buying milk from abroad.

Every family must start thinking. Families should sit together whether within the framework of a people's congress or a people's committee. I mean, the family should form a management for itself, a self-government for itself, a budget for itself — their budgets being their salaries. Members of the family should sit and decide, and say: In order to spite and defy America and to win the battle, we will not buy milk from abroad. Our family will become self-sufficient in terms of milk, eggs, meat, fruits, and grains and so on. But how shall we attain this? We begin to say: Our salary is so much and our income is so much. If we consume 350 liters of milk a year, where shall we get them? If every family buys one goat, then we can dispense with the milk. If every family buys one or two goats, that would suffice.

But where shall these animals be raised? They should not be raised in the cities. Each municipality should try to implement what we have been saying. The lands around the cities should be divided so that everyone would have a part or even a quarter of a hectare in which to graze his goats and thus become self-sufficient in milk.

A ewe costs only 50 dinars, and not 400 dinars as some sell them now. What would happen if each family bought one or two goats? Would that be a gain or a loss for the family? I do not think it is a serious matter for a family to buy a goat and raise it for its milk. Perhaps this [words indistinct]. America may [words indistinct] drive us toward independent struggle.

If every family were to buy a cow, we would have a surplus of milk to sell. Perhaps a family cannot have one cow; perhaps it would be better for every 4, 5, 6, 7 or 10 families to share a cow. This is another way. You could make a collection from a group of families in the same street and buy a cow and put it somewhere.

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 7

NORTH AFRICA

The price of a cow is 300 dinars, but its milk would be sufficient for all these families. It says in these papers here how much each cow produces.

Every Libyan consumes 240 eggs a year. When we multiply this by 5 we get 1,200. This means that every family consisting of five people or every five Libyans consumes, they eat, 1,200 eggs a year. Every five individuals in the form of a cooperative — we are not looking at the family alone — it can be wider, every 5 persons, every 20, every 30, every 100, every 50 persons [words indistinct] but I take the family as an example. A family consisting of five people decides how it is going to provide 1,200 eggs a year for itself. It buys itself six hens, that is (?enough). There is no problem for a family to [word indistinct] six hens or every five persons go and buy six [words indistinct]. Every municipality takes the land around it, one (?circle after another) and divide it for this purpose. This why the land can be developed and this how independence is achieved. The price of these six is 12 dinars and I do not think there is a family that cannot take 12 dinars and buy six hens in order to produce 1,200 eggs a year so that it no longer needs to buy in the market or from Germany or from America. This is a model. If you want to achieve sufficiency in eggs every five persons, and it is possible for fives and fives to participate together and it is possible for a family to decide that it consumes 1,200. They need six hens, which cost 12 dinars. That's it. Every family should meet or every group of people should meet as of tomorrow [words indistinct] the battle.

Every Libyan consumes 50 [word indistinct] kilograms of meat a year. Thus, a family consisting of five or every five Libyans consume 215 kilograms of meat a year. How can we no longer buy it from abroad and provide it? The family should buy birds, should buy other animals and rear them in order to provide — this is calculated by the kilo. You can say 50 kilos of meat (?should not be) all meat. Half of it can be meat, half eggs, their third, their quarter other materials which have the same protein: beans, lentils, broad beans, I do not know what — all these things have protein. The [word indistinct] has protein, fish has protein, meat itself is protein. It is not necessary for it to be all meat. There is nothing easier [words indistinct]...meat, eggs, olives, dates, if you do not make these things your [words indistinct]. I alert you so that you may not be deceived. You are still in the sweet battle, you are still on the easy way but if you neglect, you will face the difficult road, the hard choice.

We have the grain. We consume 500,000 metric tons of wheat every year and about 500,000 metric ton of barley, most of it for feed. (?We produce) about 200,000 metric ton of the 500,000; 300,000 remain. Half of it could be supplied through the great artificial river in the future, and the other half, 150,000 metric ton of wheat we would still need. This requires that we plant other areas, not less than 100,000 irrigated hectares of what so that we become self-sufficient. [Word indistinct] every Libyan should plant wheat or barley in his farm. [words indistinct] Do not buy rice from abroad, do not buy flour from abroad. Every family should determine how much grain they consume and plant it in their farm or valley. This salary of yours, plant wheat with it and get animals with it — get anything with it. It is possible that the people, the families, the cooperatives or certain groups or Jamahiri suburbs could be granted loans so that they can get these things. This is simple and requires small sums of money —

10 dinars, 12, 15, 20 or 100 dinars could help you do something to dispense with the market, and you will not need after that to go to the market and struggle among the crowds. There is a [word indistinct] citizen in this country who goes to the market to buy something which he can produce himself.

It is required that any house with grounds should plant its olives, yes, and oranges and palm trees and even its bananas and grapes. That is it. With this you would not need to go to the market. If you consider your own houses as a temporary residence, then show me to whom you would leave them. Anyone with a house in which he is settled should plant these trees, should surround it with these trees which will rid him from the need to go to the market to buy fruit. Even the bananas; if every family decides to plant its bananas by their house, then you would not have to import bananas from abroad. Every day [words indistinct] on bananas and that is it. [words indistinct] tanks in which the rain water will be kept. The rains are heavy now, it seems that there has begun a change in the weather, God willing. There are now very heavy rains in this [word indistinct] different from what we were used to. That it is [word indistinct] in the yard which will suffice you for a full year and from which you water the trees. If you need water, you dig [words indistinct] and plant trees. American cuts the trees and destroys the [word indistinct] and kills us. [words indistinct] America.

There are the cereals, trees, eggs, meat and milk, in addition to what the Arabs call tricot; it must be in every house, this tricot; the family, the modesty, and the things which [words indistinct] to make [words indistinct] Turkey and Greece, you spent...[words indistinct] The tricot is used for making children's clothes at home. One takes a loan; they give him a loan; if one comes and says, give me a loan, I want to buy a tricot machine, because all my clothes — socks, tee shirts, children clothes — all these we can manufacture at home. All right, manufacture them. They give him a loan. At every home [words indistinct] argument. Is this his machinegun; [as heard] we find tricot at every home from tomorrow; [words indistinct] and then they set up a factory for these machines to produce...[words indistinct] [chanting]

When we fight and when we chant, it must have a meaning; useful and necessary; but when we chant without fighting, and shout without a battle, this is meaningless; these are empty words which we are talking about; if you chant about how to plant olive trees, citrus trees, and palm trees, on how every family should be independent and how tomorrow, the Jamahiriya from end to end will begin to form cooperatives and mass quarters, and will fix its budget from its wages and ask for loans if it needs loans, on the basis that it is carrying out such-and-such things, and will not just buy what these families need of these plants, animals, (?not enough) what we have in our nurseries or in our general projects; if you ask, for instance, 1 million camels, you will not find it; you will say, let us buy them from abroad; every masses' quarters, every cooperative, every family offers the money they have; so even you cannot buy, you do not how to arrange this; you give this money to your municipality, to the competent committee which could from now on begin to determine these quarters. All right, if you have 500 dinars, use this money to buy plants of such kind so that we can plant them; and buy with that money such and such a camel or goat or chicken, so we will become self-sufficient and do everything and not go to the market anymore.



V. 15 Jan 86

Q 8

NORTH AFRICA

[sentence indistinct][all passages as heard]

This is the capital. [words indistinct] From tomorrow you will start at masses' quarters, start with cooperatives, new cooperatives, industrial, agricultural and everyone will begin to offer [as heard]. Those who ask for tricot will begin to make their own clothes at home and no longer buy from the colonialist markets, because we are boycotting them just as they have boycotted us, this price of the tricot [words indistinct] buy this machine from anywhere, they give a receipt for the money and then they will buy it for you and then they will hand it over to you.

Those who are not trained in weaving and these things, beginning tomorrow you will start courses in the training of weaving; every family should endeavor to manufacture everything from its home; [words indistinct] This effort, tomorrow we will turn out a cloak; we will begin to manufacture; we have wool, we will buy wool, etc. This is independence; I see that this battle [words indistinct] the positions, the lines of confrontation, the minefields, the fortifications — I mean all the fighting arrangements in the battlefield; it is now this; whether weaving, whether the tricot, the farm, the breeding of chickens, independence — it means independence — so much so that at the end of the year we will say "raspberry" to America; to keep punishing us, to keep frightening us, to keep makes us kneel — on the contrary, we will turn up stronger. [words indistinct]

I told you it could strengthen us; and we will say, thanks be to God that a confrontation did take place at the beginning of 1986 between me and America and Zionism. Otherwise, we would not have thought about ourselves, about getting organized and becoming independent and having the source of milk, the source of vegetables and fruits; having a small factory at his own home manufacturing things. If it was not for this, we would not have set up cooperatives; families would not have gathered together to set up a farm for the chickens around the town. As for oil, we say thanks to God and how stupid we were to spend our wages on empty things. Now your wage has become of value; and the work that brought you this wage you now [word indistinct] and has its value; because your wage kept you independent, sensing that you are not used to breed [word indistinct] every year and become independence; you would say how you were going to the market looking for milk mixed with the bones of the dead, as the Arabs say. [Words indistinct] 50 dinars, the year after and the year after that, three or four families buying one cow and the cow becomes two, three or four. [words indistinct] and how was our life proceeding. How was our life proceeding? This confrontation is what civilized us. We were looking for the eggs, and we did not know how to produce them. It is easy; you can breed some chickens and produce the eggs. The meat — we were queuing [word indistinct] the slaughterhouse and the butcher. We discovered that there is nothing easier than breeding these animals. You can breed them. This saves part of the general budget.

We should construct huge projects, fisheries, basins for breeding fish along the Libyan coast and utilize the coast which we defend and which we have nearly died for, for which the superpowers challenge us. Why do we not utilize it? It is possible to spread the basins along the Libyan coast, basins for breeding fish. You can take a section of the sea and close it and breed fish in it. The whole world now breeds fish. I mean the serious countries. For

instance, the Israelis would like to assert their presence on the Arab land in spite of our will. These fish plantations are everywhere in Palestine, along the rivers and seas. Japan did the same thing. Many countries of the world are not looking for fish in the middle of the sea any more. They now control the fish, and plant it, similar to a tree, [words indistinct] and you can say how much would the production be. Now we have planted it in the dam of (?Wadi al-Mijinin) and some other dams. You have seen it. They are large fish. The season is about 4 months. When the dam is full of water we can plant fish in it. We have planted the fish here, and you have seen it, as they have shown it on the screen more than once.

In fact, I very much admire the enthusiastic stand of the Libyan people, and that they are not afraid of America and nobody [word indistinct]. In fact, this time is different from all the other times. This is what encouraged me to present them with things that are advanced to some extent.

This includes the primary schools.. probably I have forgotten this point since I do not have the notes...the project of home primary education. This is [word indistinct] application. We have to decide how to save the monies of the primary schools in order to get something else with them. It is possible that every group, even the families in which nobody can read and write or teach his children, could get a teacher or a group of teachers and distribute themselves among a number of areas. After 5 or 6 years, the children will go to the preparatory schools and will find them ready. The families should compete; every family should see if it can makes its son reach the preparatory school or not. Make sure that they will succeed in it; otherwise we will have illiteracy anew, because there is a problem of who can absorb the new children.

Illiteracy has returned to the Arab countries again. During the first years, the number of children was small, and they were absorbed into the schools. Now the number of children has increased, and these Arab countries now have no capacity. Now, a number of Arab countries are on their way again toward illiteracy. This means that the new Arab generations will be illiterate. You have to know that. This is the age of science, and you think that all the Arabs are learning. On the contrary, from now on illiteracy will resume in the Arab world. This is because the basis of education is to construct enough primary schools to absorb all the children. Anyone who is not absorbed in a primary school will be left behind. Let us avoid this problem by getting the primary education at home. By this we will save for preparatory education and middle education, I mean, and higher education. If we do not take this step, illiteracy will return to us again. Some Arab countries cannot now absorb their children in the schools. Therefore, illiteracy is coming again. If a child does not go to primary school, he will not go to preparatory school. If he does not go to preparatory school he will not go to middle school, and after that he will not go on to higher education. Now the new generations are prepared to be illiterate, like our ancestors, again, while the the world fights among itself in space.

This is because every Arab country cannot meet these costs. If the Arabs were one state, they would be able to absorb their children in the schools with their efforts. But the Arabs are not currently one state. There is one country with teachers and another without teachers, a country with schools with few stu-



V. 15 Jan 86

Q 9

NORTH AFRICA

dents and another whose schools are crowded or that has no schools at all for its children. Arab unity is necessary in order for the Arabs to enter the modern times; otherwise they will be finished; they will become as in the past, and go back to living on the sidelines.

We are here now to decide on our free land. We can avoid this crisis by absorbing primary education at home. Whatever the numbers that might increase, every family who has children should shoulder the responsibility of their primary education. After that, we can supply middle education. Probably in a future stage we might absorb middle education at home, and higher education and the specialised technical education only will be...I mean, that the Libyans for the first time...this is what encouraged me to present these things to them.

In the past, in 1967 and even in 1973, when the Libyans used to hear of war in the Middle East, they used to gather their families and flee to the mountains, leaving the coastal areas back to their villages, one carrying a sack of flour and another carrying a box or a sack of rice — very disgraceful indeed. The people go rushing as though the country was on fire, a real fire, and so everyone tries to save all he can, carry it, and go, although the battle in the Middle East is about 4,000 kilometers away from us. It cannot reach us at all and commodities have not become more expensive, or even scarce.

Though this time the threat was near, it was not in Palestine. It was near the Libyan shores. I do not remember well — I think around 6 January, on the 6th of this month, the Israelis did try to raid Libya with their planes. Their planes came out at dawn and they tried to supply them with fuel, and tried to seek the help of an American aircraft carrier and the U.S. bases in the Mediterranean. But they discovered that the operation involved a risk of untold consequences and so they canceled it. [chants]

Following the failure of this operation, we were surprised to see the American fleets appear off the Libyan coasts from Banghazi to Tripoli. They came in groups — scores of American vessels together with an aircraft carrier. We believe that they were sailing from the north to the south, i.e. in the direction of Libya, and so if they reached the latitude 30.5 degrees, which is the beginning of the Gulf of Sidra, we would have to clash with them. We were prepared. We had declared the maximum state of preparedness. But by midday, the American flotilla disappeared for international and local reasons. It seems after that they had retreated and decided to embark on the economic battle in which we now find ourselves.

I am pleased with the Libyans this time. None of them rushed to carry sacks of tea, flour, so on. On the contrary, they went to the people's congresses and raised cries of defiance.

(?It was the invasion) that made the Arab nation and the whole world stand by you. They saw that you are not afraid nor are you submissive, but, on the contrary, you showed firmness and defiance toward this confrontation.

The Libyans forgot all about market commodities and proceeded to the congresses and declared the cry of defiance. This encouraged me to put forward to you these practical suggestions. That

is, if you could transform your zeal into practical deeds.

The battle imposed on us now is an economic battle and it is waged by a superpower — the United States. On the 21st of this month, the whole of Europe will be meeting to consider the American demand for them to join the economic battle against the Jamahiriya. On the 21st day of this month, all the West European countries will meet [words indistinct] for they do not know what to say. Naturally, they are now opposed to America. But they are forced to consider the call made by America: that Western Europe must join the economic battle against Libya.

After that, the United States distributed messages among all the world countries asking them to join in the battle, i.e. total mobilization of the whole world: the African, Asian, Latin American, and European countries, with the exception of the socialist countries and the Warsaw Pact member-countries and the USSR. These support us in the battle and they have no ambition to (?influence it). To the rest of the countries of the world, however, they sent messages asking them to boycott Libya and to join the economic battle declared by the United States against Libya.

The superpower, America, declared a state of national emergency to face up to the Libyan threat. This is what they called it. This is because the Libyan people, refused to succumb. It because they saw that the Libyan people had refused to succumb. The Libyan people uttered the cry of defiance. They said it seems that this small people would triumph, and since it would triumph, then we must not concentrate our forces.

So that we may really triumph and your cries are not hollow, you must apply the things I have spoken to you about. I mean as of tomorrow, the [word indistinct], the families and the Jamahiriya quarters should decide to be self-sufficient in regard to things we now import from abroad. We must make things [word indistinct] oil.

We export citrus, dates, fruits, and vegetables. We have a high level of poultry production and we export it. If they want to fight the oil, then we will face them with oranges, dates. The world cannot live without oranges and dates. These things are within our power. As of tomorrow, we can change our land into orange groves, olive groves, palm groves, poultry farms, and vegetables which we can export. Each one produces enough grain to meet the needs of his family and even barley. Nobody would grind flour and eat it. The wheat can be ground in various grades producing farine or anything else. You can plant grain and even barley, the world eats barley and we too lived on barley all our lives. The wheat is only a luxury.

When I visited Senegal the other day, they told me that those who have unmilled rice, like the rice we have, give it to the animals and get instead milled rice. I asked why? They said because the people are accustomed to the milled rice and so the unmilled rice to them has no taste. Imagine: We do not import this milled rice at all, but to Senegal and some other people, if the rice is not milled, they do not eat it. If the rice is whole, they give it as fodder to the animals. But we do not buy the milled rice. Naturally, the milled rice is cheaper [as heard].

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 10

NORTH AFRICA

This should enter the battle. I do not believe the battle is difficult. I do not think the battle will be difficult. With our income, our capabilities, and our salaries, we can triumph over America. Forward and the struggle will continue.

**JANA Reports on Al-Qadhdhafi ABC Interview**  
*LD150935 Tripoli JANA in English 0836 GMT 15 Jan 86*

["U.S. TV Network Interview With Leader" — JANA headline]

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution confirmed that the serious terrorism the world faces today "which we are confronting is the official terrorism, the one the U.S. and Israeli Governments practice. It is the one that threatens world peace and the small states' independence".

In the process of replying to the questions of the U.S. TV network ABC, which was relayed by satellite directly to the Night Line programme, the leader said: "What took place in Rome cannot be carried out by a U.N. member-state. What had a group of Palestinian carried out was a different thing, for Palestinians are not recognised by the United Nations (U.N.). America refuses to recognise them which makes them forced to act outside the law and we should expect more if their issue is not settled".

In his replies, the leader confirmed that there is no relation between Libya's support for the just cause of the Palestinian people and those operations that groups of Fedayeen carry out, which are their responsibility and not the responsibility of any state. Otherwise all world states which support the Palestinian cause are held responsible for the incidents that took place in Rome and Vienna and elsewhere.

The leader of the revolution indicated that there are hostile intentions on the side of the U.S. towards Libya and there is a U.S. terrorist spirit towards the Arab nation and its independence. He was pointing to America's unwillingness that we should be independent. "It wants us to be under its control." He reminded about the losses it suffered from the expulsion of 5 of U.S. military bases from the Libyan Arab territories which made America attempt to regain this area and keep it under its control, otherwise there is no problem between Libya and the U.S.

The leader of the revolution confirmed that if America tried to attack Libya and put its threats into practice, then there are grave consequences and effects which will follow such an attack, "if we were attacked, then we shall not hesitate."

The leader declared that an attack by a great power on a tiny country like Libya will be dangerous and a start of a third world war, which will turn the region into a battlefield, it will destroy communications, trade, tourism and marine transport.

The leader said: "If we were attacked by the U.S., then all tiny countries will stand with us. Between us we will form an international popular force that will struggle against America. Also there will be another great power in the world, because the U.S. is not the only great power in the world that has the free [word indistinct] of work. The world is controlled by the law of interna-

tional balance and if America took any action against Libya, then the international balance will stay by our side, and other world great powers will not allow America to carry out its action."

The leader added: "There are other forces in the world which will support us despite their being not great powers. But they are fedayeen from everywhere and can act anywhere."

The leader indicated that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered that if the struggle against the U.S. aggression is considered as terrorism, "then in this case it is a good thing. If the world's freedom fighters supported us against America, in case it attacks us, then you will consider them as terrorists. Then in this case you will consider the just struggle for freedom, as terrorism."

The leader confirmed that the struggle of the Palestinian people for the liberation of Palestine is a legitimate struggle, a sacred and just one.

And on a question relating to the Rome and Vienna airports, the leader explained that the Israelis are fighting Palestinians outside Palestine and chase them everywhere in the Arab states and all over the world. "This confirms that the Palestinians have the rights to reply to that."

The leader confirmed that the U.S. has declared an economic war against Libya, the tiny country.

Replying to a question put to him concerning the future of U.S. relations towards Libya, the leader of the revolution said: "We are victims, the aggression comes from one side, ie. from America whether this aggression is military or economic."

The leader of the revolution has stressed that we are against terrorism, pointing out that we are struggling against terrorism, but USA doesn't want this, for it aims at our independence, integrity and nation, adding that it threatens us with its Sixth Fleet and long-range bombers B52 as we expect that they will attack us anytime.

The leader of the revolution has pointed out that this is a state of official terrorism practised against us by U.S. Government and that we want to unify and liberate our nation as well as to develop our country in a manner far from foreign interventions in our internal and pan-Arab affairs, stressing that this is a very dangerous thing brought about by the super power, namely USA, against small countries like Libya.

Replying to a question on the military choices being spoken about by the head of U.S. Administration, the leader has said that Reagan can attack us, but he has absolutely (?no) justification for this attack.

He has added that we reject to cut off our relations with our brotherly Palestinians and that Abu Nidal and all other Palestinian leaders are our brothers and that we support them because they are fighting for a just cause. They want to liberate Palestine that has been occupied since 1948 by Zionism. They have, he (?added) the right to fight and that we support this just struggle. The Israelis, he continues, constitutes a danger to our future as

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 11

NORTH AFRICA

Arabs from the ocean to the gulf.

He says we should not mix this with other issues like what took place in Rome and Vienna airports, pointing out that what took place there were individual acts executed by individuals who are not responsible politically or revolutionarily. Possibly they did this because they were faced with terrorism, for they have been crushed under Israelis armoured vehicles and tanks which used to trample on families inside their civilian motorcars which they were using to flee their villages which were attacked by the Israelis.

He points out that some individuals of these families possibly wants to have revenge like the Lebanese girl, Sanna' Mihidli, who gave her life and killed a number of the Israelis after seeing her family being trampled on by the Israelis.

The leader of the revolution, on concluding the interview, has wondered by asking why USA has not imposed economic sanctions against the Israelis who have slaughtered many innocent civilians.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi Proposes Arab Peace Force for PDRY**

*LD141754 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1732 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone contact has taken place between the brother leader of the revolution and Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the YAR concerning the bloody and regrettable events in South Yemen.

JANA has learned that the brother leader of the revolution has proposed to President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that an Arab Libyan peace force be landed in North Yemen and later moved to Aden to stop the fratricidal fighting in South Yemen. The Agency has learned that this Arab Libyan proposal is currently being studied and the subject of consultations.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi, Syria's Al-Asad Discuss PDRY**

*LD141755 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1700 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A telephone conversation took place today between the brother leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz Al-Asad in relation to the bloody and regrettable events that are taking place among the brothers in South Yemen. JANA has learned that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has appealed to the brothers in South Yemen to contact it in order to know what is required from Libya to put and end to the fighting that is taking place between brothers, and in order to rescue the revolution in South Yemen.

#### **Mauritanian Delegation Holds Talks 14 January**

*LD141327 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland*  
in Arabic 1230 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] A round of talks was held this morning between the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Islamic

Republic of Mauritania. The session was attended by brothers the secretaries of the General People's Committees of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, Public Service, Education, Planning, Economy and Petroleum. On the Mauritanian side it was attended by the ministers of foreign affairs, justice and Islamic orientation, labor, public service, finance and commerce.

Ways of strengthening existing cooperation between the two fraternal peoples in all fields and activating the work of joint companies, and taking all necessary measures to implement the agreements signed between the two countries were discussed at the session.

#### **President Lays Wreath**

*LD142024 Tripoli JANA in English 1837 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Taya, the chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania placed, at noon today, a wreath of flowers on the memorial monument of the martyrs of the famous Al Hani battle.

The Mauritanian president also visited the martyrs cemetery where he prayed asking for mercy on the soul of martyr Mohamed Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi, the father of the leader of the revolution.

#### **Al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud in Talks**

*LD142224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland*  
in Arabic 2115 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, held a working session this evening which was attended by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, and by the Mauritanian foreign minister.

The brother leader of the great al-Fatah revolution and the Mauritanian head of state also attended an equestrian display in which several Libyan Arab riders in traditional costume took part. This display was held in honor of the Mauritanian head of state.

#### **Demonstrations Mark 1964 Student Uprising**

*LD141946 Tripoli JANA in English 1857 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — For the second day, the students' masses revived the 22nd anniversary of the student uprising on 13 and 14 January 1964.

Male and female student masses took to the streets of the Jamahiriya baladiyats this morning in massive marches carrying green flags, portraits of the leader of the revolution and placards expressing the solidarity of the student masses with the Great Al-Fatah Revolution and its historic leadership which

FB 86-009  
14 Jan 86

V. 15 Jan 86

Q 12

NORTH AFRICA

reflected the youths' ambitions in smashing the crowns of the stooges, agents and reactionaries and wiped out for good the era of despotism, oppression and tyranny.

This morning, the masses of students took to the streets of Tripoli, Zletin, Ajdabia, Al-Jabal Al-Akhdhar, Banghazi and al-Qatrun.

#### **Foreign Liaison Bureau Hosts Diplomatic Community**

*LD142117 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic*  
2005 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison hosted a reception banquet today for the foreigners in the Jamahiriya on the occasion of the new year. The banquet was attended by the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriya and a large number of the foreign communities in the Jamahiriya.

A member of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in an address to the attendants, stressed that the permanent and firm relations are the relations among peoples and not among governments. He pointed out that the Libyan Arab people always work toward consolidating and strengthening their relations with all the peaceloving peoples of the world.

#### **Financial Institutions Condemn U.S. Boycott**

*LD141716 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1330 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The revolutionary forces in banks and insurance and finance institutions this morning held a meeting at Houari Boumedienne Hall at the Tripoli General Congress, during which they discussed the U.S. economic measures against the Libyan Arab people taken by President Reagan and illegally freezing the Arab assets in American banks.

The revolutionary forces issued a statement at the end of their meetings in which they stressed their readiness to take all necessary measures and means to confront this irresponsible position taken by the U.S. administration.

The forces of the revolution in banks and insurance (?institutions) have promised the brother leader of the revolution in their statement to work assiduously to thwart the U.S. schemes. They stressed that the support of the fraternal Arab countries and other friendly countries is considered a political and economic gain for the Arab nation and a defeat for U.S. imperialism and Zionism.

The revolutionary forces at the secretariat of the vocational congress of banks and insurance institutions sent a cable to the brother leader of the revolution in which they stressed their challenge to the U.S.-Zionist assault, their confrontation of all threats, and their readiness to implement the order of death in order to defend the principles and the goals of the great al-Fatah revolution and the great benefits brought to the Libyan people in all fields by it.

#### **Arabs Urged to Implement Economic Boycott of U.S.**

*LD142033 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 14 Jan 86*

[Text] Al-Shararah Al-Oula-Sabha, Jumada Awal 3, Jan. 14, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The masses of the Basic People's Congress Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha held a meeting on Sunday to discuss the U.S. economic measures and threats against the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership and the way to confront these threats and measures.

The Arab masses in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha took many decisions including the invitation to Arab youths to volunteer to carry arms and fight the enemy and to contribute in liberating the Arab land.

The Basic People's Congress's masses Arab gathering in Al-Shararah al-Oula-Sabha called on the need for Arab countries' economic boycott of U.S. Government and the withdrawal of their assets from the U.S. banks.

They also decided to firmly stand by the side of the Libyan Arab people in its brave confrontation with all U.S. threats and economic measures.

#### **Korean-Libyan Friendship Society Condemns U.S.**

*LD141610 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1330 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Korean -Libyan Friendship Society has strongly condemned the U.S.-Zionist threat campaigns against the Libyan Arab people and stressed the Korean people's solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against American hegemony. It has added in a cable to the brother leader of the revolution that the Korean people will fight side by side with the Libyan people against any U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya.

#### **UAE Envoy Cited on Support for Libya, U.S. Threats**

*LD141522 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland*  
in Arabic 1200 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Voice of the revolutionary committees; unidentified correspondent's interview with Jasim Muhammad Yusuf, UAE charge d'affaires to Libya — date and place not given; live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] First, we all know the stance taken by the UAE regarding the U.S. threats against the Arab nation in general, and recently against the Jamahiriya in particular. Would you please give us more clarification about the UAE's stance regarding these threats?

[Yusuf] In actual fact, the UAE has firm attitudes and a clear policy with regard to its relations with friendly and Arab states. These attitudes and policy are necessary for the UAE at this current stage when the Jamahiriya is being subjected to imperialist threats, so that the UAE must take the attitude of a state supporting and backing the fraternal Jamahiriya.